

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 14, NO. 29.

BRANDON MAIL, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

FIVE CENTS.

Root Beer, Flemings' 15c.
Root Beer Tablets 10c.
Lemonade Tablets 10c.
THEY ARE THE LATEST.

They are the only people
who keep our Foun-
tain of ice—this
Soda water cold

FLEMINGS'

DRUG STORE.

PSYCHINE

Strayed.

At the premises of the im-
poundment, two horses—
one marked B on left shoulder
and one marked with an in-
v and one white hind foot,
owner requested to pay
and take them away.

PURHILL & HOWEY.

Brandon.

LEGAL.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

MEDICAL.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

DENTAL.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

MISS SINCLAIR.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

S. BIGG.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

TRANSFER, WOOD AND COAL.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

MILVRIDE & LANE.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

Transfer and Fuel Co.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

THE LANGHAM.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

AGENTS.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

STRATED.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

Business for Sale.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

Thoms' Studio

Attest: J. H. Barker, Attorney, etc., Win-
nipeg, Man. Office, 25 Main Street, P. O.
Box 100.

MILLER BLOCK, BRANDON.

Ian Maclaren

In his famous book speaks of
a London house and their
window exhibition says: "It's
a bonnie show and danty,
can't no wunner the laddies
stan' and stare."

"But gae intae the shop, and
"peety me, there's next tae
"naething; it's a' in the
"window."

How true of some stores.

We show inviting chairs for
the warm season. While the
temperature is up, our prices
are away below.

In our east window we have
a line of iron beds and the
latest styles of Bed Springs—
"cuban" the newest inven-
tion, is claimed to be the best
in the market.

Do you need Pillow Sham
Holders? We have the famous
Tarbox, in two styles,
69 cents and \$1.

Free Trade for all, and
Protection for the buyer.

We do Picture Framing
and Upholstering.

Undertaking and Embalming.

Telephone 158. Box 264.

Campbell & Campbell.

Brandon.

Real Supremacy

in value giving

and RECOGNIZED TRUSTWORTHI-

NESS of Merchandise are factors im-

portant in our successful business. Here

are offering for

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

that will tempt the hardest earned dollar.

150 Black or Brown Fedora Hat

1.25

1.75

2.00

2.50

3.00

3.50

4.00

4.50

5.00

5.50

6.00

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24.50

25.00

THE WESTERN FAIR.

THE BEST EXHIBITION EVER
HELD IN THE WEST.

The Attendance Large from All Parts
of the Country—The Exhibits
Numerous and of a Good Class
—The Attractions Very
Drawing.

The western exhibition opened in
Brandon on Tuesday, and closed yester-
day was one of the best ever held
in the west. The weather was most
favorable and the excursion trains
brought in large crowds from Hamilton,
Rapid City, Oak River, from the West
as far as Regina, east from Winnipeg,
along the N. P. R. and the Canadian
Pacific, Melita, and Pipestone
branches. The number of entries 1,800
last year was considered large but
those of this year were more numerous
and the exhibits of a very high
class. In addition to the local attrac-
tions—horse racing, foot racing, cycling,
football, polo and other novelties, the
amusements were drawing
crowds. The Lapize performances of
Miss Watson and Zamora was in
themselves wonderful and the high
of one of Harnett and Tustin, in drops
of 60 feet to water tanks below were no
less so. The Melita and Kiser's per-
formances too brought crowds, and the
talon for all in all if the Brandon show
was a failure, Brandon's show more than
made up for it.

All told there were perhaps well on
to 3,000 people present on Monday on
excursion trains, teams from the
country adding perhaps 2,000 more.
The departure of the trains on Tues-
day night, and the rain of that night
and next morning considerably injured
the show to some extent.

As usual the display of horses was
good, and classes and breeds being fully
represented. Brandon has established a
name for having the best horses and
cattle to be found in the Canadian
Northwest.

Mr. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ont.,
had his usual show of Ayrshires and
to a number of prizes.
The fairground of W. W. W. and F. J.
Carter, of the same place had large
herds. John Hutchinson, of Heyfield,
had a nice exhibit of Holsteins, and
every one of them beautiful.

R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, was an ex-
tensive exhibitor of short-horn cattle,
and his display was quite suc-
cessful on the list, Mr. Bray being
equally so with his Jersey cattle.

D. A. Robertson, of Langlois, had a
variety for many classes in his breed-
ing.

A. Nichol, of Alexander, was quite
well represented with his best and
bred Berkshire.

W. J. Johnson showed a fine lot of
agricultural implements.
Sylvester has their special makes
and in many imported machines in fine
array.

D. H. Watson, representing Massey-
Harris, had everything in their line
well represented, with especial atten-
tion to a Sawyer Massey traction en-
gine and tractor.

G. H. Smith gave much pleasure to
many farmers with his John Abel Ad-
vance tractor and engine.

M. L. Leach and his wife were there
with their harvesters and excellent sam-
ples of all the other times they repre-
sented.

In the hall down stairs
as usual, Mr. Bedford had
half the show with his best arranged
display of fruits, flowers and vegeta-
bles, and grains of all kinds of this
and last season's growth.

Maywood Bros. and Singer sewing
machines in full swing. A. R. Bennett,
Bell organs in variety. A couple of
outlet firms had optical goods. John-
son's hardware, cutlery and tinware.
Campbell & Campbell's display of fur-
niture attracted the attention of many,
and Smith & Barton's groceries caught
the eyes of many ladies and house-
keepers in general.

In the upstairs Wilson, Rankin
& Co. had a nicely arranged collection
of furniture as could be seen in the
city of Toronto in plush and other
finishes. Brock & Co. a collection of
photos, and Miss Sinclair a number of
most artistically finished paintings
and sketches.

Fleming & Sons displayed a large
collection of patent medicines and
specifics.

It is much to be regretted a suc-
cessful effort is not made to fill this de-
partment with miscellaneous products by
the ladies of this city and the surround-
ing country. There was a great def-
iciency here that it appears to us a
reasonable effort could obviate.

POULTRY AND PETS.
This was really the strong feature of
the exhibition and the display must
convince all spectators that Brandon
section is equal to the best in these
respects. Nearly every prize was well
contested, and the entire show must
have given the judges a great deal of
concern. We had intended to give a
full sketch of the exhibits of each ex-
hibitor, but it would take a column in
the paper—more space than we can
spare so we leave the prize list to tell
its own tale.

GRAIN.
The grain, dairy, root and vegetable
departments were also but poorly filled,
showing a lack of interest of local
farmers for which some one is to
blame. We have the "Wheat City,"
and still appear to be unable to get
more than a dozen samples of wheat,
seven or eight of oats and two or three

of pease. We should have at least
from 40 to 50 each year. We may say
the same of the dairy and root depart-
ments; the samples shown were most
excellent but the number not one fifth
of what they ought to be from this
part of the province.

BRASS BANDS.
In the competition there were the
Boisevau, Melita, Carberry and Min-
neapolis bands, and the first and second
prizes were given to the first two re-
spectively. Prof. Hennelberg and Capt.
Clark being the Judges. For their
number Melita band played well, and the
Boisevau artists do excellent band
playing and show good training. The
Brandon band in present shape would,
it is fully presumed, have taken first
place had they played, but they
thought it best to leave the laurels to
the most successful of the visitors.

RACES.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
2 mile bicycle—1st, Dr. Thompson;
2nd, H. Campbell, city; 3rd, J. W. Hol-
ston, Griswold.
1 mile—1st, B. J. Thompson, Douglas;
2nd, G. C. Aikins, Boisevau; 3rd, H.
Hettie, Boisevau.
100 yds. foot race—1st, J. Watts, city;
2nd, Cosgrove, Melita.
Boys' race 12 to 16—1st, Hagne; 2nd,
Morrison.
Pony race—1st, Bay Jim; 2nd, Jim;
3rd, Minnie S.
Boys' under 12—1st, C. W. Fogg; 2nd,
N. Fogg.
Novice 4 mile—1st, Dr. Thompson;
2nd, Storey; 3rd, H. Campbell, cyclists.

FOOT-BALL.
Souris vs. Oak Lake—Souris scored
2 goals, first half a tie.
Brandon vs. Assiniboine—In the first
half the latter scored one goal and in
the latter half the Brandon's scored
two. The Assiniboine's protested, but
the umpire and referee decided as
above.

CATTLE.
—SHORTHORNS.
Bull, three years and over—1, Geo.
Rankin.
Heifer, one year and under two—1, W.
Chapman; 2, G. Rankin.
Cow, in milk or calf—1 and 2, R. L.
Lang.
Heifer, two years and under three—
1, R. L. Lang; 2, J. Greenwood.
Bull, one year and under two—1,
G. Rankin.
Bull, under one year—1, J. E. Smith;
2, R. L. Lang.
Heifer, under one year—1, D. W.
Baudier; 2, R. L. Lang.

POOLED ANGUS.
Bull, two years and under three—1, J.
Rankin.
Heifer, one year and under two—1,
J. Rankin.
Cow, in milk or calf—1, J. Rankin;
2, F. J. Collier.
Heifer, two years and under three—
1, J. Rankin; 2, J. Collier.
Heifer, one year and under two—1, J.
Rankin.

HEREFORDS.
Bull, three years and over, diploma
and cash 1, J. A. Chapman.
Bull, one year and under two—1,
J. Rankin.
Heifer, one year and under two—1,
J. Rankin;
2, F. J. Collier.
Heifer, two years and under three—
1, J. Rankin; 2, J. Collier.
Heifer, one year and under two—1, J.
Rankin.

AYRSHIRES.
Bull, three years and over, diploma
and cash 1, A. Mutter; 2, G. Keble;
3, W. Smith.
Bull, two years and under three—1,
W. Smith; 2, G. Keble.
Bull, one year and under two—1 and
2, W. Smith.
Cow, in milk or calf—1 and 2, W.
Smith.
Heifer, two years and under three—
1, G. Keble; 2, W. Smith.
Bull, under one year—1 and 2, W.
Smith.
Heifer, one year and under two—1,
W. Smith; 2, A. Mutter.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.
Bull, one year and under two—1, W.
Curtis.
Cow, in milk or calf—1, J. Henderson;
2, J. W. Fleming.
HOLSTEINS.
Bull, one year and under two—1, J.
Hutchison; 2, J. Empey.
Cow, in milk or calf—1 and 2, J. Hut-
chison.
Heifer, two years and under three—1,
J. Hutchison.
Bull, under one year—1, J. Hutchison;
2, J. Empey.

GRADE CATTLE.
Cow, four years and upwards, best
adapted for beef, in calf or milk—1 and
2, J. A. Chapman.
Cow, four years and upwards, best
adapted for the dairy—1 and 2, A. Mut-
ter.
Cow, three years old, best adapted for
the dairy—1, A. Mutter; 2, R.
Davidson.
Heifer, two years old, best adapted
for the dairy—1, J. Empey; 2, J. Hen-
derson.
Heifer, one year old, best adapted for
the dairy—1, J. Henderson; 2, A. Mut-
ter.
Heifer calf, best adapted for the
dairy—1, Henderson; 2, A. Mutter.
Steer, two year old—1, J. Henderson.
Steer, one year old—1, J. Henderson.
Yoke of working cattle—1, G. Hunt.
Fat beast, any age, best excepted—
1, J. Donaldson.

SHEEP.
—LIVESTOCK.
Ram, over one year—1 and 2, A. D.
Gamley.
PIGS.
—PORKERS.
Boar, one year and over—1, D. A.
Rolinson; 2, R. L. Lang.
Boar, under one year—1, R. L. Lang;
2, one year and over, having had

pigs in 1896—1, R. L. Lang; 2, D. A.
Rolinson.
Sow, under one year—1, Rolinson; 2,
A. Nichol.
Boar, under six months—1 and 2,
J. Empey.
Sow and litter (4 pigs, under 4
months)—1, D. A. Rolinson; 2, J. Em-
pey.

POLAND CHINAS.
Boar, one year and over—1, W. Smith.
Boar, under one year—1 and 2, W.
Smith.
Sow, one year and over—1 and 2, W.
Smith.
Sow, under one year—1 and 2, W.
Smith.

CHESTER WHITES.
Sow, one year and over—1, W. Smith.
Sow, under one year—2 R. L. Lang.

YORKSHIRE WHITES.
Boar, under one year—1, G. Allison;
2, W. Clark.
Registered Boar and four of his
progeny, owned and coby by the exhibitor
—1, J. Empey.

POLITY.
Brahmas, light—1, Garside & Cham-
bers; 2, H. Zavitz.
Brahmas, dark—1, W. Smith.
Cochins, black—1, W. Anderson; 2, C.
E. Smith; 3, W. Leach.
Cochins, partridge—1, A. Mutter; 2,
W. Anderson.
Cochins, buff—1, C. Matheson; 2, W.
Anderson; 3, J. W. Higginbotham.
Langhans, black—1, E. H. White.
Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, Garside
& Chambers; 2, Matheson.
Plymouth Rocks, white—1, Ralston
& Cumming; 2, C. E. Smith.
Wyandottes, silver—1, D. Shirriff.
Wyandottes, white—Garside & Cham-
bers.

Hamburges, silver spangled—1, J. E.
McCurdy; 2, H. Zavitz.
Hamburges, golden spangled—1 and
2, S. McCurdy.
Hamburges, golden pencilled—1, C. E.
Smith.
Hamburges, silver pencilled—1, C. E.
Smith.

Hamburges, black—1, C. F. Smith.
Andalusians, white—1, J. P. Brishin.
Fringes, r. c. white—1, J. C. Har-
rison; 2, W. Anderson.
Leghorns, s. c. brown—1 and 2, Gar-
side & Chambers.
Leghorns, black—1, R. J. McLeod.
W. H. Spanish—1, W. Farmer; 2,
Matheson.
Minorcas, black—1, Garside & Cham-
bers; 2, E. H. White.
Game, Indian—1, Matheson; 2, Zav-
itz.
Game, silver duckwing—1, Matheson.

Game, any other variety—1, Ralston
& Cumming.
Dorkings, white—1, Ralston & Cum-
ming.
Bantams, b. r. game—1, Garside
& Chambers.
Bantams, game—1, E. H. White;
2, Matheson.
Bantams, rose comb, black—1, C. E.
Smith; 2, W. Anderson.
Bantams, Peekin—1, E. H. White; 2,
C. E. Smith.
Bantams, golden s. bright—1, C. E.
Smith; 2, Garside.

Bantams, any other variety—1, J. E.
McCurdy.
Bantams, w. e. black—1, Matheson; 2,
McCurdy.
Bantams, buff—1 and 2, J. P. Brishin.
Pouter, any other variety—1 and 2, C.
E. Smith.
Turkeys, white—1, W. M. Smith.
Geese, Toulouse—1, C. E. Smith; 2,
W. Anderson.
Geese, Embden—1, C. E. Smith.
Goose, any other variety—1, Matheson;
2, C. E. Smith.
Ducks, Pekin—1 and 2, Matheson.
Ducks, Aylesbury—1 and 2, C. E.
Smith.
Ducks, Rouen—1, Matheson.
Duck, any other variety—1, Mathe-
son; 2, C. E. Smith.

Guinea Fowls, pearl—1, C. E. Smith.
Guinea Fowls, white—1, C. E. Smith.
Brahmas, light—1, J. Hutchison; 2,
H. Farmer.
Cochins, black—1, W. Anderson; 2,
W. Leach.
Cochins, partridge—1 and 2, A. Mut-
ter.
Cochins, buff—1, J. W. Higginbotham.
Langhans, black—1 and 2, E. White.
Langhans, white—1 and 2, J. L.
Sprulle.
Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, A. J.
Carter; 2, Garside & Chambers.
Plymouth Rocks, white—1 and 2,
Ralston & Cumming.
Wyandottes, silver—1 and 2, D. Shir-
riff.
Wyandottes, white—1, Matheson; 2,
A. Carter.

Hamburges, silver spangled—1, S.
McCurdy; 2, J. P. Brishin.
Hamburges, silver pencilled—1 and 2,
C. E. Smith.
W. F. B. Spanish—1 and 2, W. Farmer.
Andalusians—1 and 2, J. P. Brishin.
Leghorns, white s. c.—1, W. Smith; 2,
R. W. Hesson.
Leghorns, white r. c.—1, W. Anderson.
Leghorns, brown s. c.—1, E. White; 2,
R. J. McLeod.
Leghorns, brown r. c.—1 and 2, H.
Smith.
Leghorns, buff—1 and 2, Matheson.
Leghorns, any other variety—1 and
2, R. W. McLeod.
Minorcas, black—1, Garside & Cham-
bers; 2, E. White.
Game, Indian—1, Zavitz; 2, Garside
& Chambers.
Game, any other variety—Ralston &
Cumming.
Dorkings, silver grey—1 and 2, A.
Mutter.
Dorkings, colored—1, C. E. Smith.

(To be continued in our next.)

GONE WITH A HANDSOMER, BUT

CERTAINLY NOT A BET-
TER MAN.

For some time past The Mail has
been in the possession of information
that would lead one to believe that the
wife of a business man in a village
close by had eloped with another busi-
ness man of the same village having
previously dissolved partnership with
a brother. The wrong husband and
his wife had at one time been residents
of the city, where both were in the
expected, the husband having done a
profitable trade. Some six or seven
years ago they moved out to the vil-
lage, in which the episode took place,
it being at that time in its infancy.

In the early part of the season two
ladies were out east, her husband, on
a visit to friends she taking the young
child with her. Shortly after her
departure the handsome young man
left also, but nothing was thought of
this, as no suspicion had been aroused,
while all were residents of the village.<

BOYS AND GIRLS

THE OBEIENT EGG.

How to Make It Perform Several Very Amusing Tricks.

Let us tell you how you may have a little fun. Put the shell of a raw egg in a pan, and through the hole thus made extract the contents. When the shell has become thoroughly dry, pour the sand through the pin hole until the egg is about one-fourth filled. Then seal the hole with white wax, and your induction egg is as natural in appearance as a real egg.

The next time you have eggs served at breakfast, substitute your sand egg for one of the others. You may take from the dish, and tell your companions that you are going to make the egg obey your slightest wish. You may even let it stand on the edge of a knife or on the rim of a glass, or make it perform any other of the tricks which you put it through.

The only precaution necessary is to keep the egg from falling into the water, for if it does, it will be ruined. To place it in any position, so as to make it perform its tricks, is called the obedient egg.

Now let us tell you how to make the obedient egg perform its tricks. First, take a small piece of white wax, and with your finger make a hole in the shell large enough to allow you to introduce an ounce of sand. Then, with a little pointed stick, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

First, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Second, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Third, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Fourth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Fifth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Sixth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Seventh, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Eighth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Ninth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Tenth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Eleventh, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Twelfth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

Thirteenth, seal up the hole nearly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in the egg, and so make it more easily perform its tricks.

A WELL SET TABLE.

No Excuse for a Woman Who Fails to Have One.

There is no excuse for a woman of even moderate means who fails to have an attractive set table. A table damask and Dresden china may be beyond her, but ordinary damask and blue and white china are within her means.

A tablecloth should not be only spotted, lined or wrinkled. To produce a high gloss on linen it should be firmly ironed with a heavy board from a state of distress into one of perfect distress. It should not be used in either tablecloth or hanging. Beneath the cloth a heavy "dinner cloth" should be placed, both because it saves wear on the tablecloth and because it looks better.

The middle of the table should always be occupied by a bowl in which are either flowers, leaves or a growing green plant. At one end or at the middle of the side the mistress of the house should sit, with her coffee or tea tray before her at breakfast or luncheon, and the vegetables which she may serve at dinner.

Opposite her should sit the father of the family, before him whatever of the meal he may serve. This arrangement gives a certain symmetry to the table, which is in itself attractive.

Spoons should not be placed in a spoonholder, as formerly, but should be at each place in sufficient numbers to care on the table. Every silver or gold spoon should be placed in its dish. There should be as few flat dishes as possible on the table, because of the way in which they interfere with the view of the mistress of the family across the table.

A glassine substitute. Those who are afraid of the back of the hand presenting a sticky appearance, instead of wiping glasses with a dry towel, may rub them with well powdered starch or some other harmless toilet powder. The effect of the powder is magical. The engorged skin is cooled, soothed and beautified, and insuring the greatest degree of comfort for this by no means insignificant annoyance.

Outward water is wonderfully softening and whitening to the skin, and is, therefore, much to be recommended for the face and hands, and for complexion. Many ladies use oatmeal instead of soap, for it is very cleansing and beneficial. The use of a handful of ordinary oatmeal in milk, and let it soak in the basin all night. It will give the water a milky tinge, and will be found very cooling and softening. Toilet oatmeal scented with violets, is a favorite substitute for soap.

The Use of the "Kernmant." Such lovely pieces of brocade can often be purchased at sales and on the various occasions that are known in most of our large cities. They are usually of a pattern that one is continually devising a means of successfully employing "atoms" of

the kind. A very dainty possession is made from a scrap of brocade which costs but a few cents, and yet which in its entirety could not possibly have been less than \$10 to \$20. Having backed the material with cardboard, add a frame of dark-colored velvet, as illustrated in the accompanying sketch, and finally sew to the lower edge of this frame four brass knobs, upon which may be suspended a small work-bag, a notebook and the ever-useful dusting brush. This, if the ornament is for drawing-room use, may be fastened to the wall. If for the bedroom, the frame should hold instead a button-book, a small hat brush (suspended by a ring), and again, a notebook, for is not this latter an hourly companion and a most useful one? The little frame is supplied with a line cord, by which to suspend it to table or wall. The same arrangement could be applied to any piece of favorite material, such, for instance, as a small portion of a wedding gown, or indeed any track of which we wish to keep a memento.

First Hangings. First, hangings to prevent the formation of lumps, the floor may be passed through a sieve, so as to ensure its more complete distribution. Stirring is continued until the best has been reached, the mass of the desired consistency, and after a few moments' further boiling, it is ready for use. In order to increase its strength, powdered resin in the proportion of one-sixth to one-fourth of the weight of the flour is added. To prevent its scorching, oil of cloves or a few drops of carbolic acid are stirred in.

Second Cake. Sift one part of flour, with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Cream one cupful of lard and brown sugar together; add to the flour, with four eggs, one cupful of stout raisins and one tea-spoonful each of allspice, cloves, mace and cinnamon. Beat all together, turn into a greased mold and bake in a hot oven; when perfectly cold, ice.

Third Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Fourth Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Fifth Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Sixth Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Seventh Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Eighth Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

Ninth Cake. Roll rich puff paste out in large sheets, spread with sliced peaches, roll up, put in a long narrow pan, bake in a very hot oven and serve with cream sauce.

DESERVED A DECORATION.

A Sea Captain Who Would Not Leave a Wounded Seaman.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert medal of the first class on Mr. William John Nutman, late master of the steamer Aldar, of Liverpool. The following is an account of the service in respect of which the decoration has been conferred: At 2 A. M. on January 14 while the steamer Aldar, of Liverpool, was en route from Liverpool to Port-Said, signals of distress were observed to be proceeding from the steamer Aldar, also of Liverpool, and the Staffordshire immediately proceeded to her assistance.

As the Aldar was found to be sinking fast, three of the Staffordshire's lifeboats were at once launched, and with great difficulty, owing to the darkness and the heavy sea, succeeded in rescuing four passengers and crew. The lifeboat number 4, at 6.10 A. M. the only persons left on the Aldar were Mr. Nutman (the master) and an injured and helpless fireman whom he was endeavoring to save, and who he absolutely refused to abandon.

The steamer was now rapidly settling down, and as it was no longer safe to remain near her the officer in charge of the rescuing boat asked Mr. Nutman if he still persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing rather to face almost certain death than to leave him to his fate. The men in the boat were obliged to quit the vessel, and the Aldar gave one or two lurched and foundered. After she disappeared Mr. Nutman was seen on the bottom of an overturned boat, still clinging to the fireman.

Half an hour before the rescuing boat could approach, but eventually Mr. Nutman and the fireman were picked up and taken on board the Staffordshire, where the injured man, who was suffering from a severe case of ship fever, was placed under the care of the ship's surgeon.

Window screens of Japanese cedar fret-work are in favor; they are used either in the natural light color or finished to resemble olive wood, cherry, ash or mahogany.

Summer rolls of doria, also rolls stuffed with curried lamb and covered with good tacking are offered ready made for covering. They are easily covered and make a rich accessory in furnishing by any housewife.

Picturesque trifles in furnishing often give a touch of refinement; for instance, the lovely little porcelain candlesticks in the form of a tall blown pink rose, or decorated with a spray of green leaves in the porcelain.

Very decorative screens, threefold, in scarlet silk embroidered with long trailing branches of blossoms and with trailing lines in the silk, are attracting enthusiastic admiration. They are especially handsome in large parlors where they light up smaller corners most effectively.

When windows are built low, as in very old-fashioned houses, leaving considerable space between their tops and the ceiling, pretty rail shelves make a pretty furnishing. They may be chiseled, hand-carved or dovetailed to match the workwork of the room.

The newest iron bedsteads, which are making their appearance are very decorative, and not unattractive in price. Besides the iron bedsteads, which are finished in enamel, ebon and all the delicate colors used in enameled furniture, and this finish is associated with ornamentation in brass knobs, balls, bars and angles.

Much more pleasing than the ordinary cheap frame for pictures is a frame made of nicely marked pine, stained by rubbing into it a woaden red bronze, and set with a few small, but very fine, bits of gold leaf.

To remove the finger marks from varnished furniture and from a cloth draped over the furniture use kerosene oil.

The Grandeur of a Church. We should never think of complaining of the grandeur of a church. It cannot be too grand, too stately or too costly. At best it will but faintly express the glory of Him whose house it is built to be, and almost as feebly the depth of gratitude which men ought to entertain towards Him to whose honor they have built it.

If the light side door through the left "shadow windows" in all the splendor of gold shades of captured saint and angel; let the roof be high with costly stonework, ribbed and covered with soaring beams, and festooned with Let the walls glow with the most brilliant ornaments of art and skill; let the whole glorious house be dim with far-reaching shadows and bright with the splendid lights, dim with light and bright with the crimson light of spots of gold, and the vastness and of light and beauty and brightness, too. Let it be the best we can give, and the noblest we can do, and we shall be only doing our duty as enlightened Christian judgment will justify.

Let Her Alone. The art of letting alone should be acquired. Zion Herald writes: "My dear," the other day said a lady to a young man, who was insisting that a certain mother should not wear herself out by undertaking some work on which the mother's heart was set, "you tell her a great deal more by your opposition than she would tell herself by doing as she wishes to."

It was true, though it was hard for the loving daughter to understand why. One has to survive at a certain place in life to comprehend that the largest kindness which can be done to any one is, in nine cases out of ten, just to let the person alone. Especially in the dealings of the young with the old there is need of caution, for even kindness may fail if it is meddling.

Curious Story of Hay. An English traveler through Kashmir found in practice there a novel method of putting fodder up for winter use. The country lies in a valley among the Himalayas. The chief industry of the people is in raising fine wool, and in making this into fabrics which have carried the name of the country all over the world.

A curious custom in some places is that of hanging quantities of hay up among the branches of trees. Why it was done was more than I could guess, till my guide informed me that in winter the snow lies five and six yards in depth, and that the supplies of hay, which now look as if they were meant for camels or pards, are then easily reached by the flocks of sheep which abound there.

HOUSEHOLD

Bed Sore.

There are very few cases where it is impossible to prevent bed sores, but unless the greatest care is exercised the most vigilant examination made daily, and preventive applications laid on the skin when a patient is compelled to lie for many weeks in bed, one of these unpleasant excoriations will suddenly appear. If the following rules are obeyed, the approach of the bed sore need not be feared.

As long continued pressure on the part is the exciting cause, the patient should be encouraged to alter his position many times in the course of the day. If possible, move him on to another bed, or, if his bed is a double one, one side may be used at night, and one during the day.

The patient's back, neck or any part of the skin should be resting on the bed, must be watched, and bathed daily with warm water. This is most important. Use dusting powder freely after each sponging—flour, starch or oxide of zinc may be used.

Bathe the places where the sores would probably appear twice daily with a strong solution of spirits of wine. The following will be found good: One grain of perchloric acid, dissolved with half an ounce of spirits of wine. Apply with a small piece of sponge.

The bed must be made with great care, as the smallest fold in the blanket or such in the sheet may rub on the patient's back and produce a sore.

A Knitting Bag. To make the bag here sketched, twist two pounds of zinc wire, a small one for the bottom of the bag, and a much larger one for the top or shoulder.

Stretch some elastic colored silk, either striped or broadened—from one ring to the other, allowing for the bag to be about ten to twelve inches in length, so securely to the wire rings, and here add rings of silk in a contrasting shade. The lower frill is merely required to ornament the bag, and should be a couple of inches wide, finished with a twist of ribbon and a big bow to hide the joints.

The upper frill is much more important, as it follows the actual mouth of the bag, and should be allowed quite six inches deep. Fix on edge to the large ring, and about two and a half inches from this insert a moving string of brightly colored ribbon, which shall act as a decorative, restraining and closing the reticula. The rest of the frill will stand up and form a dainty finish. This frill may be lined throughout with some delicate color. Yellow with white lining, blue with white lining, or purple with white lining, will be very effective, while the material used for such bags may be any of the art colored broadens now so fashionable.

Bags of the same shape but on a larger scale could be used for work sacks or again, small opera bags to match the wearer's gown, made in this style, would be effective and novel.

A Fruit Preserving Table. This table is reliable, and will be found useful at this season.

Bell cherries, moderately 5 minutes, raspberries 6, blackberries 6, plums 10, strawberries 8, whortlesberries 5, peapods 10, small sour pears (whole) 20, Bartlett pears (halved) 20, peaches 8, peaches (whole) 15, pineapples (sliced) half an hour, apricots (sliced) 10, small sour apples (quarted) 10, ripe currants 6, wild grapes 10, tomatoes 20.

Amount of sugar to quart jar—for cherries 6 ounces, raspberries 4, blackberries 4, plums 8, strawberries 8, whortlesberries 4, peapods 8, small sour pears (whole) 8, Bartlett pears 6, pineapples 6, apricots 8, small sour apples (quarted) 8, ripe currants 8, wild grapes 8, tomatoes 8.

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HOW TO MAKE ORCHARDS PAY.

J. MARION SHULL, OHIO.

The accompanying illustrations tell the whole story of the difference between care and neglect of a young orchard. Each of these trees is the best—not a representative, but the best tree to be found in the orchard from which it is taken, though the larger (Fig. 1) is more nearly representative than the smaller (Fig. 2). The tenants on five adjoining farms owned by one man, were furnished with a hundred or more

done up in the same manner, each with a little rootlet with the culture. After this, they may be placed in a cool damp place, and if the roots are kept in this condition for a week or more, the planting of plants in much better than taking the plants from a vessel of water while setting, because in keeping them a few days before setting, they have roots start, and so absorb water, and replace that evaporated in the soil. The plants may be taken up in a dry time and planted, then put away to await a rain before setting. The ground intended for cabbages should be well prepared and enriched, and the cabbages will not form sound heads. If a large variety is to be planted, the ground should be marked off in checks three feet apart. The plants are set at the crossings with a dibble. Frequent watering is essential, and the plants must be taken to press the soil firmly about the roots, and then wash them slightly with loose earth. Frequent watering is especially important with cabbages, stirring two inches of water with a cultivator and finishing with a hoe. The first two or three cultivations and hoeings must be carefully done. Afterward, the cultivator alone may be used.

Antiquated Method Must Go. The old-style corduroy highway was a well enough thing in its time, but the old system of spalling the high-ways and throwing dirt from the side into the center of the pike was doubtless the proper thing in its day, but the farmer who worked out on these roads has learned at last that it has been a costly as well as a worthless proceeding, and he is now among the reformers.

There has been too much destruction in wagon tires and springs. The farm carriage has been too often wrecked in the ruts, and farm stock has suffered. This loss has finally appealed to the pocket, and the farmers, who have been figuring out profit and loss on these systems, are now the advocates of the new. Permanent road improvement is here to stay and grow and as the movement spreads through well-directed methods the area of good roads will be gradually extended this year, but will gradually increase. The farmer who looks after the road over which his farm products are taken to market is the farmer who now saves money, even when the price of his products is low.

Cut slices from a loaf of stale bread, toast brown, put a pint of cream in a saucepan and put on the fire to heat, and a teaspoonful of butter and a pinch of salt. Pour over the toast and serve hot.

Nothing to Do. Sensible men who have been hard workers are always talking about the time when they can retire from business. They have kept regular hours, and had busy lives, full of interests and cares, and they imagine they want to lay these aside and rest. They do not know they have lost the ability to enjoy rest, and that the great pleasure of life is in work, not in idleness. Frequently men carry out their plans. They go out of business. They have nothing to do, and they find out for the first time how interminably long a day can be that has no duties in it, and they wear themselves out trying to have a good time. Generally a man who has been a hard worker, and in this particular one only several years, has been so busy, in spite of the extremely dry summers, though I know of one of the orchards which has but 12 trees left and none of those of value.

When the plants are about eight weeks old, they may be transferred from the seedbed to the field, on a wet day if possible, as then they are less apt to become dry before being planted. If the weather is dry, the seedbed may be watered artificially, and the plants carefully removed, so that as few roots be severed as possible. It is important to handle the roots before setting. This is

branches are thoroughly washed with a strong sudsy water from soft soap, using a soft rag to wipe it. It keeps the bark healthy and almost as smooth and glossy as that of the tender last year's shoots. These orchards are now seven years old, and in this particular one only several trees have been lost. In spite of the extremely dry summers, though I know of one of the orchards which has but 12 trees left and none of those of value.

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THE MAIL

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1926.

A CONVENTION.

There is talk of holding a Conservative Convention in Toronto shortly to see what can best be done to unite the forces of the party. If the original idea of conventions be carried out at the gathering, it cannot fail to be of service, but if the modern idea is adopted, the people may just as well stay at home. The original idea of these gatherings was to select and collect men of all shades of opinions on the subjects upon which the people that assembled there have a full consideration of all matters, meet for discussion, and adopt a policy best calculated to grapple with and carry out the views of all as far as practicable. The modern idea of conventions is simply to perfect machinery to carry out a policy already adopted by a few leaders without any reference whatever to the wishes of the masses.

For instance a few weeks ago there was a Conservative Convention called at Winnipeg. In advance of the Convention it was understood the old-fashioned idea of mass representation would be carried out; but as the time for selecting delegates approached, the machine was put in operation, and scrupulous care was taken that no one was selected a delegate who might in any way disturb the harmony of the brethren. It was a case as Van Horne once said of "Popular opinion be damned." All that was wanted there was Tupper's opinion and the best means of forcing it on the country.

Sir Charles made a speech and the mob shouted, as in the days of Horatius, "It is the Voice of a God and not of a man," and the Convention closed. Not a word about what the people wanted, and how best could a policy be drafted to carry out the people's wishes. If instead of shutting their eyes and opening their mouths, the delegates said "Sir Charles, your policy requires rewording; you must lower your protective duties so that Canadian manufacturers cannot export, you must change your contract letting system so as to end booting; you must lower the cost of government, and you must keep the Federal finger out of provincial matters or we cannot support you," a step would have been made in advance.

As we have said above, however, until the machine is knocked on the head and thrown over the fence, until the manipulators are done out of a job, until the men not in harmony with the policy in force as well as those who are slaves to it are represented at all such gatherings, even in conventions to bring out candidates, nothing but continued disaster need be looked for. We write this in all feeling of good will, and only trust the ideas will be so regarded.

RACE AND CREED.

The history of Canada has shown that we have had as true and loyal residents in this country in the French Canadian race as we ever had in British born subjects; but in view of the utterances of many of the French Canadian papers of Quebec at the present moment, Canadianism should stop and think. No less than a dozen or more of them and some of the influential journals recently, because of our having a French Premier and the heavy vote in Quebec placing him there, declared that the French are masters of the situation, and they must have a one-plunder, or Quebec province should strike for independence as a colony. Now there are but two ways in which that end can be secured: either by a British act dissolving Confederation, or by a civil war. That the first will be secured is out of the question; there is then but the other alternative available. It may be that this independence movement is confined to the lower and less intelligent class, but when it works to become general, it effects all. We believe the time honored custom of recognizing sections of the community for distinction is to a large extent to blame for this—declaring that because we have Irish Catholics in Canada they must have an Irish Catholic representative in the cabinet, and that we must have French Roman Catholics there for the same reason. If we never recognized any section of the people as other than Canadians, this trouble would never have cropped up. It is there, however, and we must grapple with it. If French and Catholic must be recognized then the cure is to recognize English and Protestant, and band together that way. If things go on this way and trouble between France and England ever arises, with our Militia, Public Works and Railway and Canada Departments controlled by Frenchmen Canada might be made to suffer for it.

We should like to see the day when our people will be all recognized as Canadians only; and men of capability and fitness only, regardless of their nationality and religion, selected for office. It has got to come to this if we are ever to become the homogeneity that is best for the country, and the sooner we set about it the better.

DAILY MAY RUN.

Toronto, July 23.—The World's Montreal correspondent says: "It is stated here that Hon. Thomas M. Daly, ex-Minister of the Interior, now en route for Canada, will be the Conservative candidate in Brandon as soon as D'Alton McCarthy has resigned that seat. A gentleman from Winnipeg said to-day that there was a great deal of sympathy for Daly in his old constituency, and that he would carry the seat against Joseph Martin or any other Laurier candidate brought forward."

Well, hardly: how Daly could hope to carry this constituency in the face of his pecuniary speech and tramping on his best friends, the public cannot understand. Daly's desire to run will only be another incentive for McCarthy to hold the division.

The Globe holds the name of Hugh John Macdonald as the next leader of the Conservative party. As a matter of fact this gentleman has much of his strength and popularity from the fact that he is the son of his father. Apart from this, however, he possesses many of the qualities out of which great political leaders are made. At present it is hard to say whether or not he will ever possess the far-seeing grasp, his father possessed, or that he will be as ready and as keen a debater as Sir John was, but with practice, and some experience he will prove himself to be an excellent platform speaker. He has much of his father's personal magnetism, and is a good judge of human character, which is a *sine qua non* in a parliamentary leader. Besides all this he is entirely devoid of that characteristic of Brandon's great leader, Mr. Thomas Mayne Daly—boastfulness—and is at all times accessible to the poorest and most unimportant citizen of the land, which will ever raise him in the esteem of those whose opinion and good will are worth having. We should not be at all surprised if the Globe's forecast would be fully realized and that too in the very near future.

Some of the Conservative papers are making a great ado over the issue of Crown warrants at Ottawa to pay off civil servants, for whose salaries past the first of July there were no estimates passed last winter. This is a matter that is hardly worth wrangling about. Supposing the Liberals all along protested against such a practice, it is at best only one of those sharp curves you find in politics no matter what way you turn. No one ventures to say that the country is losing a dollar by the step—it is simply raising money now by a method open to question that would have to be raised in the estimates a few days later. If the politicians would only address themselves to the task of reducing general expenditures, which can easily be done, and thus diminish the taxation of the people they would be much better employed.

We notice that there are a great many suggestions going the rounds as to the future representation of Brandon constituency, at Ottawa, some suggesting Mr. Martin, some Mr. Greenwood, and local men even suggesting themselves. This is very bad taste, in view of the fact we now have an able representative and there is no assurance the seat is going to become vacant. Once for all we may say that should Mr. McCarthy resign the representation there will be a properly constituted convention composed of men opposed to separate schools and in favor of lower tariff and retrenchment of public expenditures, and they will, regardless of outside suggestions select a candidate for the vacancy.

"Fighting Joe Martin" was a colt, but he has not come up. He went to Ottawa for the portfolio of the Interior and has returned without it, but like the boy after Peter's soap, "He will not be happy till he gets it." I imagine Egyptian Corn Joseph and the British Tarte in the one cabinet and next door. Wouldn't they make the fur fly?

DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE.

London, July 22.—The House of Commons to-day considered in committee clause 24 of the Irish Land bill. This clause provides that in purchase transactions the land commissioner shall advance money in lieu of stock heretofore issued. Sir Thomas H. G. Esmond, anti-Parnellite, member for the West division of Kerry, moved an amendment to continue the existing arrangements. Mr. E. F. V. Knox, anti-Parnellite, member for the City of Londonderry; Mr. John Dillon, leader of the home rule party, and member for East Mayo; Mr. T. M. Healey, anti-Parnellite, member for North Lough; Mr. E. J. Sanderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, and Mr. John E. Redmond, Parnellite, member for the City of Waterford, supported the amendment. Both Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, spoke in opposition to the amendment, which was finally carried by a vote of 242 yeas and 80 nays. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter, mingled with derisive cries of "resign." On motion of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the whole of clause 24 was then withdrawn.

The defeat of the government was totally unforeseen, and is ascribed to the absence of many of the ministerial members at the royal wedding. Sir Henry Esmond's amendment was supported by all the Irish members and by the Irish landlords.

News of the Dominion.

It is doubtful if more than fifty miles of the Dauphin road can be completed this season. The water is exceptionally high and the survey party has to wade through it to do their work.

A sad drowning case occurred last Sunday by which a fourteen-year old son of the well-known Mr. R. N. Lea, who resides in the Pembina valley, lost his life. The boy was in bathing and was probably seized with cramp, as he sank out of sight, and although diligent search was made the body was not recovered until Tuesday.—*Brandon Monitor*.

The proposal that members of the boards of trade in Toronto, Montreal and other cities should take an excursion through the Kootenay is likely to be carried into effect. The seemingly insuperable difficulty, lack of accommodation, threatened the plan with failure; but the project was taken in hand by several enterprising business men of British Columbia. Mr. Bastock, the new member for Yale-Cariboo, exerted all his influence to have provision made for the visitors. The province agitated the matter and now the excursion is almost an assured success.

Der Northwestern states that twenty one Ruthenian families, who recently arrived in Winnipeg from Galicia, have recently settled in the vicinity of St. Norbert, about ten miles from the city. They have brought land and erected their homes in the village. Every family has two acres in the village, and twenty acres of arable land outside. Der Northwestern says it was certainly very wise of them to settle in the immediate neighborhood of the city, for it would be the last chance of the settlement very doubtful for the reason that twenty acres is not sufficient for the successful carrying on of agriculture.

SOMETHING NEW IN CAR BUILDING.

The long talked of new limited train on "The North-Western Line" (C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.) to run between Winnipeg, St. Paul and Chicago are now in service.

The press as well as the people who have inspected these trains will admit that they represent the acme of the car builders art. The engine is after the famous 999 pattern, and from end to end the train is vestibuled with broad plate glass vestibules which completely enclose the platforms and add greatly to the beauty as well as to the comfort of the train.

If you are going east why not patronize the new "North-Western" Excursion or other classes of tickets are good on this train and no extra fares are charged for the superior accommodations.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information on application to your home agent or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, who will be pleased to forward you pamphlet giving full description of these new trains, there is nothing to equal them in car construction—not even the wonderful trains on exhibition at the World's Fair.

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July -- Attractions!

HOT WEATHER GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Great Specials

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All Trimmed Millinery at greatly Reduced Prices.

Send Postal for our New Illustrated Catalogue

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THE GREAT STORE.

Brandon, Man.

DOAN'S

Kidney Pills first proved to the people that Kidney disease is curable. Being the original Kidney remedy in pill form, the cures they have made, and the fame they have attained have opened the way for a host of imitations and substitutes, but those who have been cured of

KIDNEY

Complaints through the use of this wonderful medicine, those whose lame back is now free from pain, those who now have no headaches, those who have escaped from the death grip of Diabetes and Bright's disease by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills

PILLS

are the ones whose opinion is valuable. When scores of such people come forward and tell publicly that Doan's Kidney Pills cured them after other means failed, it is evident that the only

CURE

for Kidney Disease, Bladder and Urinary difficulties, Lame Back, and the numerous results of disordered Kidneys is Doan's Kidney Pills. Be sure to get Doan's. Price fifty cents per box. For sale by

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S CURE

Small treatment of diphtheria and typhoid fever by keeping the blood pure, the appetite good and the body health vigorous by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has won high praise for their prompt and permanent cures.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a natural and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the pain of "cutting teeth" send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mis-take about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach, cures Wind Colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla.

UNRIVALLED DUCALIN RHUBARB IS IN GREAT DEMAND. LARGE ORDERS FOR SATURDAY. NEW POTATOES BEST ON THE MARKET. COME EARLY AND GET YOUR SUPPLIES.

TELEPHONE 144.

H. McKAY

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE



JUST SOUTH OF AND CLOSE TO NEW C.P.R. DEPOT. Tenth Street, Between Ross and Pacific Avenues.

GOOD HORSES AND RIGS AT SHORTEST NOTICE. DRIVERS FURNISHED WHEN REQUIRED. BRANDON, MAN.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING GOOD TRY A PACKAGE OF

Blue Ribbon Tea.

STRONG, FRAGRANT AND DELICIOUS

Packed expressly for

A. M. PERCIVAL, Grocer, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Special Weekly Excursions

To Banff and Glacier

Commencing July 28.

RICIDULOUSLY LOW RATES.

Excursion rates EAST, choice of routes going and returning, including the famous MacZinaw, without extra cost.

Lake Steamers leave Fort William: Wednesday for Windsor Thursday for Owen Sound Sunday for Owen Sound

Connecting train from Brandon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Write for Illustrated Tour Book to F.C. PATTERSON, City Ticket Agent, or to J. H. LONGWORTH, Depot Agent, Brandon. ROBT. KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

Through Tickets.

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FREE! FREE!

To Kidney Sufferers

If you suffer from Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Diabetes, Bright's Disease or any ailment caused by improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs, this offer should attract you. Being convinced that no other remedy for kidney complaints equals Doan's Kidney Pills, as evidenced by undeniable testimony received every day in letters from sufferers who have escaped from the tortures of Lame Back, Kidney troubles and never ending pains by means of these wonderful pills, we do not hesitate to make this offer, or while we lose the box we give you, we make a friend that assists in the sale of many boxes.

144 FULL BOXES

Of Doan's Kidney Pills will be given away free. Any person suffering with kidney ailments can get a box at the underlined address, until the supply is exhausted. First come, first served, and only this one chance offered. Remember this is not a sample box, but a regular full sized box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which retail at fifty cents.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO.

Remember, FREE DISTRIBUTION ONE DAY ONLY.

—AT—

FLEMING & SONS.

—ON—

SATURDAY, AUG. 1ST.

OUR LOGS ARE HERE

OUR MILL IS RUNNING.

THE BEST OF LUMBER, IN ANY QUANTITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see us. Examine our stock. Get our prices and be convinced.

ASSINIBOINE LUMBER CO.

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This J. W. QUINN'S

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Ogilvie's Strong Baker's \$1.65
Ogilvie's Hungarian \$1.85 per sack.

Baled Hay \$6 to \$8 per ton.

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THE BEST OF LUMBER, IN ANY QUANTITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see us. Examine our stock. Get our prices and be convinced.

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THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, July 30, 1906.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and interesting paragraphs that treat of men and things in a General Way.

Fire recently destroyed the malt house of Carke & Co., Toronto, doing \$10,000 damages.

Fire in the brewery of J. McCarthy & Sons, Prescott, did about \$30,000 damage, fully insured.

Harold, the sixteen months old son of James Eastman of Halls Corners, fell into an open cistern and was drowned.

The army march has invaded the country around Guelph. Large numbers have appeared in the fields of the Ontario Agricultural college.

Holmes, Moore & Co. recently, manufacturers of oysters in wood, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities are about \$70,000, with assets nominally \$100,000.

Sir Donald Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, will give a prize to be competed for by the Canadian rifleman who take part in the rifle matches at Bisley this season.

A train on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway, running to the gravel pit near Chantlers station, met with an accident owing to a washout. The engine was derailed and Geo. A. White, the engineer, was killed. The deceased lived in Rochester.

During the past week Molson's Bank has brought into Canada over \$900,000 of gold. Demand for payment of obligations in gold was made upon three different banking institutions in New York and in each case was responded to at once and without comment.

Nathaniel Ferguson, aged 77, an inmate of the house of industry, St. Thomas, died at the place the other morning, and his human body was subsequently found on the M.C.R. track. He had probably laid down with suicidal intent, and the exact time threatened to take his own life.

Justice Ferguson has sentenced Christian Hanson, the murderer of James Mulken, to be hanged in the jail at Parry Sound, on Friday, the 10th of October. The prisoner through an interpreter, said he was not guilty and was pleased that he was given three months longer to live.

Seven hundred and fifty chests of tea damaged in a recent accident on the C. P. R. are being treated on the hotel Vancouver lawn at Vancouver. The good tea is being separated from that which actually came in contact with the water. The entire 750 chests will be sent east for sale.

Enoch Arms of Woodstock, an old itinerant watchmaker, was killed by a G. T. R. freight train near Ingersoll. He was walking along the track, and stepped aside to allow the cars to pass, but fell beneath the wheels of a passenger train. He was struck between the shoulders and back of the head, and killed instantly.

The steam barge Samson, owned by Brown & Co., of Buffalo, ran on a rock shoal in the narrows, opposite Mill Creek, near Brockville and her consort, the Celtic, a three masted vessel, also ran aground and fast on the shoal. The vessels were carrying 120,000 bushels of grain, and it is probable both will be a total loss.

An immense tract of prairie between Calgary and Medicine Hat principally near Glenora is being burned over by prairie fire which are raging very bad at present. Along the C. P. R. track the prairie on the north side has been burned over for about forty miles and as far north as one can see. There has been some rain, but not heavy enough to put the fires out.

The McAnulty Mill Co., of Manheim, Penn., order to locate at Fort William, a flour mill machinery manufactory, employing 100 men and a roller four mill of 1000 barrels capacity at a total outlay of \$300,000, for a free site, exemption from taxation for ten years, and \$3,000 cash bonus. The council intend doing all they can to secure this industry.

Mathias Graessner, a workman in the employ of Gressner's brewery, Windsor, disappeared a few days ago. Two notes were found in his room addressed to his wife and the foreman of the brewery in which he said he was being held against his will and that he was in a desperate situation. He was having domestic difficulties, and that he had determined on taking his life, and his body would be found in the river. His wife lived in Detroit.

The steamer Tormore, Capt. Ernst, from Cardiff to Halifax, with a cargo of coal for the dock yard, went ashore near Cape Pine in a thick fog the other night, but floated at high tide. She tried to reach Trepasser, but was beached at Heads, where she is now lying. All the crew and five passengers were saved. One man was washed overboard. The salvage steamer Ingraham has gone to the scene.

Engineer Booth, who was killed in the Thianville accident a few days ago, had the distinction of making the fastest run on record between London and Detroit. It was on the special which the Toronto Globe used to run. Part of the trip was made at the rate of 90 miles an hour, and the train went from London to Tecumseh, 90 miles in 90 minutes. Booth was suspended by the division superintendent but was subsequently reinstated.

Interest in the gold mines adjacent to the town of Rossland, B. C., is rapidly increasing. Advice received in Winnipeg as to the effect that shares of all kinds are advancing. Shares in the Monte Cristo, which were quoted at 8 cents less than two months ago, advanced a short time ago to 22 cents, and later, owing to a new lead, they have again advanced to 36 cents. The same story is being reported with regard to a number of other properties.

Mrs. Letitia Youmans, the noted temperance worker, died the other evening in Toronto, aged 70. She had been ill since 1888 with inflammatory rheumatism, but, published by dictation, a few years ago a volume entitled, "Campaign Echoes," which was mainly anti-temperance.

grapher. A public memorial service will be held to-morrow evening. Deceased was probably the best known woman in Canada, having lectured and addressed audiences in every section during nearly forty years.

Mayers, a New York commercial traveler, was arrested at St. John's, N.B., the other day for attempting to smuggle \$100 worth of jewelry on shore from the steamer Portia. He had the jewelry concealed in a grip sack. The prisoner will be vigorously prosecuted, because the governor, Sir Herbert Murray, is especially severe with smugglers. In refusing to accede to a request for the release of a prisoner convicted of smuggling, Sir Herbert said: "Smuggling is a mean and dirty fraud upon the honest section of the community. Smugglers should be punished as cowards' cheats."

AMBUISHED THE SPANIARDS.

Gen. Macao Sets a Trap Into Which the Spanish General Recently Falls.

The Spaniards under General Surrao Incian have sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the insurgents under Gen. Macao. Not only was Incian's column defeated with heavy loss, but it is currently reported in Havana that the Spaniards have been captured and are now held as prisoners. The battle is said to have occurred on July 15, near Macao's stronghold in the province of Pinar del Rio. For the last two weeks the insurgents have been attacking the Spaniards, and some small parties have repeatedly attacked the Trocha, causing the Spaniards much annoyance. Gen. Incian was ordered to drive back these detached bands of guerrillas, and for this purpose took with him two thousand men. Macao seems to have expected such a movement and arranged to ambush the Spaniards. He stationed a large force in a favorable position, ordered his detached bands to draw Incian into the trap. The Spaniards followed the insurgent skirmishers incautiously and fell into the ambush. Then the Cubans opened fire from all sides, which threw the Spaniards into confusion. While the Spaniards were thus disordered the Cubans charged, completely routing their foes.

It is said in Havana that the Spaniards were pursued almost to the Trocha and lost more than 300 men killed and wounded. There were fourteen officers among the killed. Cubans also say that Macao will hold Incian as a hostage to save the lives of prominent insurgent officers who have been captured by the Spaniards, and the same will be done. If this rebel leader is shot by the Spaniards, it is said that Incian will meet the same fate at the hands of Macao.

The World correspondent in Pinar del Rio has an interview with Gen. Antonio Macao in which the insurgent general says the want of a few cartridges and cannon is all that stands between the insurgents and victory. He expresses a need for 2,000 cheap Remington rifles, small caliber, 15,000 cartridges, ten cannon and 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. Asked what the Cuban leaders would do without these supplies, Gen. Macao said: "We will go right along winning the war by a general use of offensive tactics, varied to decidedly offensive whenever we get a few cartridges. We will keep Spain spending money and building trenches. We will attack the Cuban Trocha to assist in securing Cuba's freedom. We will continue to try to secure the prevention of the massacre of peaceful people by some humane power, by our consistent kind treatment of all Spanish prisoners, and we will finally win the war."

A WOMAN FIEND.

Wanted to Have a Sick Man Killed in the Hospital and His Body Dissected.

Detectives are on the hunt for a mysterious woman who called at the Baltimore city hospital the other morning to have a man sent there in order that she might kill him and dissect his body. She was of small build and about 40 years of age. She asked to see Janitor Campbell, who is in charge of the Cadogan ward, and when she was taken to the hospital, she was heavily veiled and apparently desirous of concealing her identity. She asked for a private interview.

She said a certain man, whose name she refused to give, with whom she had long been intimate, had greatly wronged her, and that she had suffered for years at his hands. Now he is sick and helpless, she said, and in her power. She added that she had heard that persons could be easily disposed of in hospitals, and proposed having the physician who is attending her intended victim order his removal to the hospital, where she could take into his confidence the man with either poison or gas, and to have his body dissected at once, so as to destroy all evidence of the crime. She appeared in earnest and talked rationally. She said she had plenty of money and would pay liberally to have the murder committed.

Janitor Campbell was shocked at the cool proposition of the woman and the woman immediately took flight and hurried out of the hospital. Campbell says she was richly dressed, and did not speak like one with an unbalanced mind.

The matter was reported to the police, and detectives were detailed to find the mysterious stranger.

Found After Forty Years.

Forty years ago Mrs. Margaret Smith, who now resides at No. 381 Market Street, Peterson, N. J., lost all trace of her brother, Robert Blackwood. She was determined to find him, however, and has been engaged in his efforts to do so.

The postal authorities of countries all over the world have been communicated with and every possible resource exhausted until a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Smith received official notice from the province of Victoria, Australia, to the effect that a man named Robert Blackwood was in Hoppersville at that province.

She wrote him a letter and received a reply showing that he is her long lost brother. For years he has been equally ardent in his search for her, but without avail.

Blackwood is in good circumstances and promises to follow his letter in person as soon as he can arrange his affairs. After forty years separation a happy reunion is in prospect.

The more friends a business man has, the more things he has to sell below cost.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

AN ILLNESS THAT ALMOST CARRIED AWAY AN ONLY CHILD.

She Suffered Terribly From Pains in the Back, Heart Trouble and Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost Despaired of Her Recovery—How It Was Brought About.

From the American Chronicle.

Perhaps there is no better known man in Annapolis and vicinity than Mr. Martin Brennan, who has resided in the town for over a quarter of a century, and has taken a foremost part in many a political campaign in North Lark. A reporter of the Chronicle called at his residence not long ago and was made at home at once. During a general conversation Mr. Brennan gave the particulars of a remarkable cure in his family. He said: "My daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth, who is now 11 years of age, was taken very ill in the summer of 1905 with heart trouble, rheumatism and heart disease. She also became terribly nervous and could not sleep. We sent for a doctor and he gave her medicine which seemed to help her for a short time, but she continued to feel ill until she was terribly reduced. When first taken ill she weighed one hundred pounds, but became reduced to sixty pounds, losing forty pounds in the course of a few months. For about a year and a half in this condition her health in a most delicate state, and we had very little hopes of her ever getting better. Our hopes, what little we had, were entirely shattered when she was taken with a second attack, and she was seriously ill. This second attack took place about two years after the first. We no longer fully made up our minds that she could not live, 'but while there is life there is hope,' and seeing that in the newspaper the wonderful cure effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we decided to give them a trial. Before she had finished the first box, we noticed that her appetite was slightly improving, and by the time she had used the second box, a decided improvement had taken place. By the time she had used four boxes more, she regained her former weight of one hundred pounds, and was as well as ever she had been in her life. Her heart trouble, heart affection, rheumatism and sleeplessness had all disappeared. She now enjoys the best of health, but still continues to take an occasional pill when she feels a little out of sorts, and it keeps her away from the doctor. My daughter, together with the young lady, who is an only child, were present during the recital, and all were loud in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills themselves, which she had used, she put in her pocket, and she said that there was no other medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a nervous feeling; in fact she thought that as a blood tonic they were unrivaled of all other medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly on the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either stomach or bowels, and no loss of sleep, cure in and hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes of five and ten, with the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. May be had from all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by sending the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHOPPED WITH AN AXE.

A Captain, His Wife and Second Mate Murdered on a Sea Voyage.

The Barquentine Herbert Fuller, of Boston, for Buenos Ayres, put in at Halifax the other morning with a mutiny on board. The mutiny broke out six days ago and in the night Master Nash, his wife and second mate were murdered in the cabin, being chopped with axes. The whole crew is in prison at Halifax.

The roster of the officers and crew of the bark Herbert Fuller is as follows: J. Nash, Master; Thos. Bram, of Boston, first mate; W. Bram, second mate; a native of Finland, naturalized American; Jonathan Spencer, of Rosario, coast seaman; Frank Lohse, Cas. Brown, Henry J. Sier, O. Anderson, Wm. Nagarty, and also that he had used the pills himself and believed that there was no other medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a nervous feeling; in fact she thought that as a blood tonic they were unrivaled of all other medicines."

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Tragedy at a Rationing Meeting. "You're a crowd of anarchists," shouted an intruder into a Democratic rationing meeting recently held in New York for Bryan and Sewall, whereupon the sergeant at arms, Michael Thornton, rushed him. In the scuffle that followed a knife gleamed in the hands of the man who had shouted, and a moment later Thornton sank to the floor with the blood pouring from his abdomen. He died in less than an hour. The assailant escaped.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

The Spaniards Seem to Have the Best of the Recent Engagements.

Col. Moroto came upon insurgent forces by surprise and others occupying a fortified position on the Magdalena farm near Matanzas. The Alcantara squadron charged the insurgents and dispersed them under the Magote hills. In their flight the enemy left twenty-two of their number dead upon the field. Among those killed was Dr. Hilario Iquintero, of the insurgent regiment Tiraturo, from Matanzas, who fell in personal combat with Serg. Ranquiti, who also was killed. The insurgents left in the assistance of Dr. Iquintero, the Spaniards lost in this engagement two killed and ten wounded, four seriously.

Col. Albeida fought an insurgent force near Matanzas in Guzman near San Nicolas, province of Havana, and captured their camp. The insurgents left in the assistance of Dr. Iquintero, the Spaniards lost in this engagement two killed and ten wounded, four seriously.

Lieut. Col. Abernethy had a desperate encounter with insurgents near Rio Blanco and Aguibabo, province of Havana. He had been pursuing some fugitives when he came upon a strong force of Cubans who had concealed themselves near their own position. They opened fire upon the Spaniards before their presence was known, but the soldiers behaved well and returned the fire with effect. After five hours of continued fighting the insurgents were driven from their position and the bayonets of the Spaniards and compelled to seek refuge in the Jiguababo hills. When the insurgent camp was reached thirty-three corpses were found. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. The troops were four killed, including a sergeant and several privates wounded.

It is reported from Pinar del Rio that the celebrated bandit, Pilar Kolo, has been killed in an engagement near Moroto. Another report to the effect that Antonio Macao ordered that he be killed, regarding him as an assassin.

La Bander, a daily newspaper published at Santiago de Cuba, which is regarded as a semi-official paper, says that Spain must prepare for foreign war, that the navy must be reinforced, that warships must be procured and work at the navy yards expedited. The paper also says that the fact, the defenses at sea ports of the island be strengthened, that Santiago de Cuba be made a depot for coal, and that a government dock be established there.

The Spanish government is showing great interest in the situation between Spain and the United States, and is sending officers to the English houses are secretly supplying the revolting Cubans with war materials. The Spanish embassy having learned that several shipments have already been sent to the United States, and that the United States is sending officers to the English houses are secretly supplying the revolting Cubans with war materials. The Spanish embassy having learned that several shipments have already been sent to the United States, and that the United States is sending officers to the English houses are secretly supplying the revolting Cubans with war materials.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London Standard states that relations between Spain and the United States are now on satisfactory footing. The dispatch adds that no final decision will be taken in the case of the American captured on board the filibustering schooner Competitor's crew and that the insurgent Cubans indemnities until the session of the Cortes closes. It further reported the United States will recognize Captain General Verley's regulations requiring a recognition of the Cubans before they will allow them privileges of their foreign citizenship only so far as the do not clash with the Spanish-American treaty of 1897.

Passengers from San Cristobal, who recently reached Havana report they heard heavy cannoning and musketry firing. It proceeded apparently from back of the mountains. It is believed an engagement was then in progress between the insurgent forces and the insurgent forces under Nunez. The latter were reported having passed Los Pinos farm, province of Pinar del Rio, protected by Quintin Banderas, Jose Miro, they succeeded in landing at the town of San Diego, the insurgent province and partially burned the village of Cabezas, in the province Matanzas, the town of San Hilario de Guantama, founded in 1978, was also attacked and twelve houses burned.

How Did Bernard Die?

The sudden death of a man named Bernard on Laguchetiere-street, Montreal the other evening, has given rise to an exceedingly strange report, although the police are very reticent over the matter and very few details can be given. It is reported, however, that a kind husband found the woman whom he had sworn to love and protect to be an unfaithful wife, and that he soon after met his death. This part of the story is somewhat vague, but it is alleged by some that the betrayed husband committed suicide, others declare that his death came from natural causes. It appears that Bernard went home in the afternoon and found his wife in bed, and he was considered a most exemplary person, in a very compromising position with a priest, whose name is given as Rev. Mr. Papette, and alleged to be from the neighborhood of the town of Quebec. It stated that the husband did not stand upon the order of his going, and did not interfere with the guilty couple soon after the deceased husband was found dead, and a searching investigation is being entered upon.

Terrible Privations to Japan.

The secretary of state at Washington recently received a report from the United States minister to Tokyo in regard to the recent disaster in Japan. "A horrible disaster has befallen Japan," he says, "causing the death of 30,000 of her people and leaving many homeless and starving. On the evening of June 15, last, the northeastern littoral of the island of Honshu, for a distance of nearly 200 miles was submerged by a large tidal wave, eighty feet in height, which swept irresistibly upon the coast, only spent its energy after a rush of miles into the interior and retired, leaving a desolate waste of dead and debris, where had stood so many homes and thriving villages. The survivors were left in a state of utter despair, and many have been slain by the waves, or by the falling of buildings, or by the falling of trees, or by the falling of rocks, or by the falling of the earth, or by the falling of the sky, or by the falling of the sun, or by the falling of the moon, or by the falling of the stars, or by the falling of the angels, or by the falling of the gods, or by the falling of the devils, or by the falling of the demons, or by the falling of the spirits, or by the falling of the souls, or by the falling of the bodies, or by the falling of the minds, or by the falling of the hearts, or by the falling of the lungs, or by the falling of the stomachs, or by the falling of the intestines, or by the falling of the kidneys, or by the falling of the bladder, or by the falling of the uterus, or by the falling of the vagina, or by the falling of the anus, or by the falling of the rectum, or by the falling of the sigmoid, or by the falling of the cecum, or 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